

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

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No. 16,074.

號十月一十年四十一百九千一第

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10 1914

寅甲戌歲年三國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

No. 4,
OLD VAT
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House
of Lords and House of Com-
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

THE GERMAN UNDERGROUND
ARMY.

Weeks in Towns of Trenches.

Already quite another kind of weather
has set in in succession to the hot
and dry days in which the engagements
of the war were fought. The tactical
manoeuvres brought by the equinox have been
followed by the rising clouds of full
autumn. There are occasional spells of
sunshine which brighten the day, but not
strong enough to warm the night, and the
dawns are dim and the days are briefly cold
and raw.

Both the weather and the trying
other, which is unfortunately only a
prologue of worse to come, but its effect
upon the Germans must necessarily be
severe. For the defensive position which
the Germans have taken up on the hills
the line the valley of the Aisne com-
pels them to spend these damp days and
chilly nights cooped up in trenches,
which, moreover, are dug in a chalky soil
that is almost impervious to water and
dries with difficulty.

They are very elaborate, these trenches
in which the great host of the German
army has been living like a gigantic long
dormitory of green-grey ridges.
They are floored, many of them, with
boards; they are roofed over with boards
covered with mats that serve both to
keep out the rain and to hide them from
French or British aeroplanes; they are
divided into chambers communicating by
doors. There are, of course, several
lines of them. There is the most ad-
vanced trench in which the outposts
stand guard at night, then two or three
hundred yards behind is the main line
of entrenchments, and behind that again
are great pits dug out of the ground to
serve as kitchens or dormitories in which
the reserves and supports for the first
line live.

These rearward trenches are connected
with the forward line by parallels in
which machine-guns are posted to fire
over the heads of the men that line the
parapet. Then behind all, often in the
chalk quarries of the hills, are the com-
plicated systems where the big siege guns,
battled down to their cement platforms,
and the howitzers that toss a shell high
into the air for it to fall three miles
away, are posted.

A whole semi-subterranean town, in
fact, with main thoroughfares and side-
streets and telephone wires running all
along, where hundreds of thousands of
men eat and live and sleep, and yet so
well concealed that from a little way
down the hill in front you would see
nothing to tell you of its existence unless
it were a hardly noticeable little bank
of earth raised slightly above the surface
of the ground.

THE LATE MR. KLIMANEK.

Reference in the Shanghai
Mixed Court.

Sympathetic reference was made on the
3rd inst., in the Mixed Court, Shanghai to
the death, at Tientsin, of Mr. P. H.
Klimanek, interpreter at the Austrian Con-
sulate and Mixed Court Assessor.

At the opening of the Court for Chinese
Civil Cases the British Assessor, (Mr.
Griffiths) said:—May I ask the Bar to
rise for a moment. Before we begin the
day's list I wish to express, on behalf
of the Magistrate and myself, our deep
grief at the death of a very gallant gentle-
man who was until recently our colleague
on this Bench. Mr. Klimanek, by his
zeal in the administration of justice, the
ability which he brought to bear on the
difficult problems of this Court, and his
unfailing courtesy on all occasions, had
endowed himself to all with whom he was
associated in this Court.

Mr. John Hays, of Messrs. Ellis and
Hays, on behalf of the Bar, addressed the
Court as follows:—I should like also to
associate myself and the rest of the Shang-
hai Bar with the sentiment you have just
expressed. I feel that all the members of
the Shanghai Bar, especially those who had
the pleasure of practising more frequently
in this Court, will agree with me when
I say we all appreciated the late Mr.
Klimanek as an able and honest and one who
devoted his time and patience to every case
that came before him, coupled with unflin-
gling courtesy. We all realize that we have
suffered a great loss and I have to express
the sympathy of the Bar with the Bench
on the loss of an able colleague.

The ordinary business of the court was
then proceeded with.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BEST FOR INFANTS
BEST FOR INVALIDS

A Complete Diet
for INFANTS & INVALIDS

As Milk is one of its constituents the only other
ingredient required is water.

Write to NESTLE FOOD CO. P.O. Box 351,
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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 10th NOVEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HONAN.' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'

5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'

WEDNESDAY, 11th NOVEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.' 8 A.M. 'HONAN.'

5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the
Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (leave
Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without
extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI AN' S.S. 'TAI SHAN'

HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 8 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 15th NOVEMBER.

The Company's new Steamship "TAISEAN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.

and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'HOISANG.'

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM,' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSING,' 586 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and
"SANGU." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted), 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor).

Opposite the Blake Pier.

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Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON,

SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW

If you happen to be late your mails will
be Courteously and Promptly served
just the Same. Only at the ALEXAN-
DRA CAFE.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &
EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL
STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,
Boat and Shoes.

Mixers of Jewellery, Lacquerware,
Crockery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirit
Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to
order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and
Foreign Goods of every description.
All goods sold at reasonable Prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign
Goods.

80P YAT POO STREET,
CANTON and
Nos. 237, 239, Des Voeux Road
and No. 120, Consulate Road Central,
Tel. No. 811. Hongkong.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 38' x 3'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 1,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 100 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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Telegraphic Address:—TAIKOODOCK. Telephone No. 215

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOS

A

SPECIALITY.

NOTE ADDRESS

ICE HOUSE HONGKONG

LIPTONS

No. 1 Tea 95 cts. per lb. Foochow Buds 80 cts. per lb.

Our own Special Blend of India & China Teas

85 cts per lb.

Roasted & Ground daily the best Java Coffee

75 cts. per lb.

For absolutely the best: Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa; also Scones, Cakes &c.
procureable in Hongkong—to be obtained only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

LADIES CLOAK ROOM.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms,
Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$5 per day

Telegraph Address:—'Peacofal',
K. O. PEUGYER
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION
AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

10 Casks of 375 lbs. net

10 Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co

GENERAL MANAGERS

Effervescent Saline

For purifying the Blood
and cooling the System.

Refreshing Invigorating

PRICE \$1.00 per bottle.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG TURKISH BATH & TOILET CO., LD.

NOW OPEN
LADIES DAYS MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS

CHARGES—

Turkish Bath 1/3
Electric Bath 3
Complete Body Massage 2
Single Bath 75 cts.

FOR MEDICAL BATH DOCTORS PRESCRIPTION WANTED.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

13 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. J. O. SCIPRESS, Manager.

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography

JCS1 ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

"Special terms 33% reduction for Volunteers
and all men in uniform."

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 455.

Shipyards, Shum-Sai-Po, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. K 1.

Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa preparation
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN" BOURNVILLE, ENGLAND.

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES,
etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager

Hongkong, August 12, 1913.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
3" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Pleas, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1914.

THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for

STEAM RAISING, FURNACE, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS, HONKONG, &c.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for

FURNACE, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS

FIRECLAY.

STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

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TELEPHONE: No. 869.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

A Natural
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

G. ENO, Ltd., "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

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MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADA, NAMAZUTA, SATO,
SHINKEI and KAMIYAMADA
Colliers.

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COALS.

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Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.

TEL. ADDRESS for above: IWASAKI.
Cable: A.L. ADC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKLAW: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANTLA: Messrs Macdonald &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

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PUBLIC LECTURE AT THE
CITY HALL.

A LECTURE on "HIGH AND LOW
TEMPERATURES" illustrated by ex-
periments, will be given by Professor
C. H. ROBERTSON, at the City Hall,
on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1914,
at 5.15 P.M.

H. B. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong Old Voluntary Society,
Hongkong, Nov. 3, 1914.

NOTICE.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

WE HAVE Today Opened up our
own local Depot under the manage-
ment of Messrs. H. STEPHENS & Co.,
15-20, Queen's Road, Central, who will
be pleased to quote you prices upon
application.

WATERBURY CHEMICAL Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.
Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1914.

1177

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

HAM & BACON

Absolutely the best in the Colony.

BREAKFAST BACON

in rashers...90 cts. per lb.

MILD CURED

HAM...85 & 95 cts. per lb.

66

YEW LEE & Co.

A. Cheong and L. Hansen.

STEVEDOR, SHIP-CHANDLERS,
COMPRADORS AND COAL MERCHANTS.

15, LEE YEE STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1914.

1145

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MILLER HILL ROAD.

1015

SAVARESSES
SANTAL
CAPSULES

Most Certain Cure.
Physicians recommend it.
Official Dispensary.



GERMAN ARROGANCE.

THREATS AND PENALTIES.

The Press Bureau issued the subjoined
on September 23rd.

The following proclamation which was
issued by the officer in command of the
German forces occupying the commune of
Grignone, near Laage, is perhaps of
sufficient general interest to be published:

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

COMMUNE OF GRIGNONE.

Major Dickmann gives notice to the
persons present that:

1. Before six p.m. on the afternoon of
September 24th, 1914, apartments, additions,
explosives, and fireworks will be possessed
of the citizens shall be given in at the
chateau des Bruyeres. Whoever does not
do this will be liable to the penalty of
death. He will be shot on the spot, or
executed, unless he can prove that he was
not to blame.

2. Inmates of inhabited houses in the
places of Beyne, Henay, Bois de Breux,
and Firon must be indoors at nightfall
from seven p.m. (German time). The
doors must be kept shut. Anyone
not obeying these orders exposes himself to
severe penalties. Resistance to the orders
entails the penalty of death.

3. The Commandant must not meet any
difficulties when declaring "riders" to be
made. All rooms must be thrown open
on the summons. All opposition will be
severely punished.

4. From nine a.m. on September 7th I
shall permit the houses of Beyne, Henay,
Grignone, and Bois de Breux to be
occupied by their former inmates, as long
as no formal prohibition to stay in them
has been pronounced to the aforesaid
inhabitants.

5. In order that it may be cert. in that
no abuse is made of this permission, the
Rugemasters of Beyne, Henay, and
Grignone must draw up at once a list of
persons who will be kept as hostages,
change every twenty-four hours, in fort
Firon. The first list to be drawn up for
the first night, September 8th to six
p.m., September 7th. The lives of these
hostages are at stake if the population of
the above-named communes does not keep
quiet under all circumstances.

6. During the night it is strictly forbidden
to make any signals with lights. Bicycles
may only be used between seven a.m. and
five p.m. (German time).

7. I shall select, outside the lists given
me, persons who from noon on one day to
noon on the next have to stay as hostages.
If the hostages does not appear
punctually, the first hostage will be
detained for another twenty-four hours in
the fort. After a second twenty-four hours
he may be shot if his substitute does not
appear.

8. In the first class among hostages will
be placed priests, the Burgomasters, and
the members of the Administration of the
communes.

9. I require that all civilians moving
about in my sphere of command, and
especially those of Beyne, Henay, Bois de
Breux and Grignone, shall show respect to
German officers by taking off their hats,
and bringing their hands to their heads in
a military salute. In case of doubt
whether an officer is in question, any
German soldier should be saluted. Anyone
failing in this must expect a German
soldier to exact respect from him by any
method.

10. German soldiers may search carts,
baskets, &c., belonging to the inhabitants
of the district. All disobedience will be
severely punished.

11. Anyone who knows that a greater
quantity than 100 litres of petrol, benzine,
benzol, or similar liquids, is stored in any
place in the above-named communes, and
fails to give notice to the military command-
ant, when there is no doubt about the
place or the quantity, incurs the penalty of
death. Only quantities above 100 litres
are in question.

12. Any person not obeying without
delay the order "Hold up your hands!" is
liable to be put to death.

13. The entry of the Chateau des
Bruyeres and its avenues is forbidden, on
pain of death, from dusk to dawn (at
present from six p.m. to six a.m. German
time), to all save soldiers of the German
army.

14. During the day the entrance may
only be entered by the north-west gate,
where the guard is, and only by persons
with tickets. All assembly in the neigh-
bourhood of the guard house is forbidden,
in the interest of the population.

15. Anyone who circulates false news
which might injure the morale of the Ger-
man troops, and also anyone who in any
way tries to take measures injurious to the
German army, is held suspect, and may be
shot on the spot.

THE HAPPY WARRIOR.

Sir John French.

Few distinguished people are so unknown
in private life as Field-Marshal Sir John
French. In the current number of T. P.'s
Weekly is published an interview with the
distinguished soldier's elder sister, Mrs.
Despard, whose name is so well known in
the women's movement.

"My brother," said Mrs. Despard, "will
be one of the happiest men on the field."
For the war-game is his one passion. He
loved it when he was a boy. Battles and
preaching were his only hobbies. And
Napoleon was, and still is, his hero.

"Napoleon the soldier, not Napoleon
the politician. Indeed, he holds very
strongly that the soldier should stick by
his word, the peasant by his plough—you
know Frederick the Great's dictum? That
is one of his first axioms in life."

AN ADMIRER OF NAPOLEON.
"Why this Napoleon-worship, then?"
asked the interviewer.

"Because the Crimean war was the greatest
tactic the world has ever known. In
one curious way his Napoleonism has been
unexpectedly useful. In pursuing his
hero-worship he has traced every hillcock
and hedgerow of the country over which
he is now fighting. He knew the Belgian
theatre of war by heart through the
Waterloo campaign before he ever landed."

"No reads omnivorously, of course?"
"No, outside his own 'fact' he reads
relatively little. Dickens is his favourite
novelist. A biographer himself, he admires
the master's art."

"Could he be satisfied, as you were,
with a slim in Nine Elms if the work were
there to do?"

"I don't doubt it. Even there I think
he would like him. Only the other night
the poor fellow from whom I got my
evening paper asked me if I were Mrs.
Despard, General French's sister. I said
he was right."

"Well, he told me how, working with a
battery in a very hot corner during the
South African war, he had seen the General
ride over to cheer them up. 'Now, he don't
care on the man is, and I don't care for
him, I love the man,' he said rather huskily.
I forgot my paper that night; but I was
shaking that man's hand. He was touched.
Don't imagine there is no romance in
Nine Elms."

"Was it the game the General best
loves, the game he has spent his life in
learning—the greatest game of all. He is
the Happy Warrior in being."

RELATIONS AS ENEMIES.
The intermarrying of reigning families,
and the aides the respective members have
been obliged to take in the present conflict,
clearly shown by a brief examination of
books of reference. For instance, three
first cousins of King George, all closely
connected with England, hold commissions
in the German Army and have performed
valiantly against this country and their
royal relatives, Prince Arthur of
Connaught and the Queen's brothers,
Prince Adolphus and Prince Alexander of
Teck. These temporary enemies are the
young Duke of Brunswick, who married
the only daughter of the Kaiser, and is
therefore the latter's son-in-law, and a
British Prince and heir of Queen
Alexandra. Then there is the Duke of
Saxe-Coburg, Colonel-in-Chief of the
Seaford Highlanders, a member of our
House of Lords, the son of the
Duchess of Albany, and brother of the
popular princess and future Chief Lady of
Canada, Princess Alexandra of Teck. Per-
haps the most striking case of all is that of
Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the
sole son of that very British royal
Princess Christian, who has identified her-
self with English life in every way, and is
now amongst the most ardent of our Royal
Crown's committee workers. The Kaiser
himself has, apparently, more British than
German blood in his veins, judged by his
impetuosity and vigour, for the German is
proverbially a stolid, hesitating individual,
who shrinks first and acts afterwards.
Whatever punishment fate has in store for
the Emperor William, no one can say that
he was lacking bravery in arraying himself
against three of the strongest Powers the
world has ever seen.—United Services
Gazette.

THE WAR KIT.
HOW TO DISTINGUISH OFFICERS
FROM MEN.

Now that our soldiers are wearing their
war uniforms, says The Standard, the
public find it difficult to distinguish be-
tween the officer and the man in the ranks,
so little difference is there in the matter of
dress. The service uniform was, in fact,
designed to have that effect, because under
former conditions the marksmen of the
enemy in our little wars were able to dis-
tinguish our officers and to pick them off
thus, inflicting upon us the maximum
amount of loss.

The designers of the first pattern went
too far, the distinction between officers
and men consisting only of certain bands
of braid upon the cuffs of the tunic of the
same colour as the garment, very difficult
to see and more difficult to understand.
The result was the non-recognition of
officers and a number of unfortunate
incidents.

In the dress now worn the braid has
been retained, but there have been added
the badges of rank which in the ornamental
uniforms of peace time are worn on the
shoulder straps or knots. These badges
are placed in front on both cuffs. They
are as follows:—

Second Lieutenant, one star.
Lieutenant, two stars.
Captain, three stars.
Major, a crown.
Lieut.-Colonel, one crown and one star.
Colonel, one crown and two stars.

General officers still wear their badges of
rank upon the shoulder. The Brigadier-
General is distinguished by crossed swords
only. The Major-General has the crossed
swords and baton and one star. Lieutenant-
general crossed swords and baton and
crown. General crossed swords and baton
and crown and star. The badge of a Field-
Marshal consists of crossed batons within
a laurel wreath and a crown. General
officers will also be distinguished by gold
lace upon the peaks of their caps. Staff
officers, that is to say officers other than
regimental officers employed on special
duties, are distinguished by red lace on the
collars of their tunics.

The belt worn by officers is known by
the name of "Sam Browne"; it consists of
a broad leather waist-belt, supported by
cross-bands over both shoulders. On the
left side the sword is suspended, and on
the right, the revolver, but these weapons
are only carried when the officer is in
marching order. He usually goes about
with only one cross-belt in place—that over
the right shoulder.

As a rule, the superior quality of the
cloth of the officers' clothing is an additional
aid to recognition, and he generally wears
breaches instead of trousers.

Warrant officers, as a crown just above
the cuff, a very slight distinction, but they
may be known from officers by the fact
that they have no braiding on the cuff, and
from N.C.O.s by the absence of chevrons.

In the line regiments the badges of
N.C.O.s are as follows:— Lance corporal,
one strip of braid on the upper arm on both
sides; corporal, two stripes; sergeant,
three stripes; sergeant-major, three stripes
and crown; colour sergeant, three stripes
and crown; and colour sergeant, three stripes
and crown. There are slight and
subtle differences in the case of the
Household Cavalry and the Brigade of
Foot Guards.

Mounted troops can be distinguished
from infantry by the leather bandolier
which they carry on the left shoulder, and
also by their spurs. The Medical Corps
wear a red cross on the arm.

The Royal Flying Corps wear a tunic of
special design, buttoned at the sides after
the lancer and German fashion. All non-
commissioned officers and men carry the
name of their regiment or corps on the
shoulder, either in brass letters or on
embroidered strips, and territorial units
add the letter "T" that being practically the
only distinction between the Territorial
and the Regular soldier in khaki dress. Ter-
ritorial officers wear the "T" on their collars.

If you have lost your appetite, one of
the big variety of dainty dishes at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt
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HONGKONG, May 25, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

MEMBERS are notified that applications
for Seats for the Concert on ST.
ANDREW'S DAY are coming in rapidly
and that all Seats in the Dress Circle have
been taken.

There are still Seats available in the
Stalls (85.00) and Pits (81.00). Special
seating accommodation will be provided in
the latter part of the Theatre.
Applications for Seats should be sent
without delay to:—

A. L. SHIELDS,
Hon. Secretary,
Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1914.

1179

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1156

NOTICE.

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I—Authorized Capital £6,000,000
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Paid up Capital £2,437,500

II—Fire Funds £3,829,114
III—Life & Annuity Funds £1,193,289
Sinking Fund Account £5,512

Revenue Fire Branch £2,507,155
Life and Annuity £1,973,289
Branches £22,392
Other Receipts £40,193

Revenue Marine Department £22,392
Other Receipts £40,193

The Accumulative Funds of the various
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Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
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Second Night TUESDAY, November 10th.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES FUNT

100 Performers
50 Children
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A special corps de ballet of 25
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Third Night SATURDAY, November 14th.
Dress Circle and Stalls \$3.-
Ft \$2.- (These can now be Reserved)

COMMENCING EACH EVENING AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP.

MATINEE Wednesday 18th inst: at 4 p.m.
Children half price.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

parate, whilst many other contributions are being made to the British Red Cross, including a notable subscription to the Egyptian Red Crescent Society.

The British Government's assistance in regard to the cotton crop, which Lord Edward Cecil, the Financial Adviser, characterized as a demonstration of appreciation of the sympathy of Egyptian people, since it so intimately affects them, materially show them where their interests best lie and encourage perseverance in their loyal attitude, a de-

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Mr. M. Garry	Haj. & Mrs. McMa
Mr. Caselli	lt. Mend
Mr. and Mrs. Coppin	Mr. & Mrs. Mitch
Comdr. & Mrs. Corres.	more and child-
and children	Mr. J. Plummes

[illegible]

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THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

8.15 p.m.—The "Blue Bird" at the Theatre Royal.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

King of Italy's birthday (1869).
3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property at Mr. Geo. P. Lambers.

Special Memoranda.

TUESDAY, November 10—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

FRIDAY, November 13—
5.15 p.m.—Public Lecture at the City Hall on "High and Low Temperatures."

SATURDAY, November 14—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Swatow Drawn Thread Wre at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

9.15 p.m.—The "Blue Bird" at the Theatre Royal.

SUNDAY, November 15—
8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.
9 p.m.—Al Fresco Fete at R.C. Cathedral.

TUESDAY, November 17—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

WEDNESDAY, November 18—
4 p.m.—"Blue Bird" Matinee at Theatre Royal.

SATURDAY, November 21—
Evening—Extraordinary Meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

**THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,
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Hongkong, July 22, 1913.

question the propriety of our naval expenditure to-day on new construction being about 80 per cent. in advance of that of the German. The third set of tables and diagrams published in another part of the issue give the tonnage of new vessels launched by the various Powers; and here again the advance of Germany is clearly marked. For the two years 1900-10 Germany actually launched a greater warship tonnage than Great Britain, so that here again there is found proof for the necessity of our augmented activity since then. During the past five years Britain has launched 755,620 tons, against 817,400 tons by Germany; but it should be noted that the latter figure does not include submarines, there being no official data available as to these. Approximately our total naval expenditure is double that of Germany, the basis of comparison being the same; the number of men borne is 90 per cent. greater. Last year the expenditure on new construction was 57 per cent. greater. The tonnage of British warships launched was 36 per cent. greater than that of German ships. This disparity between the percentages of cost and tonnage launched of new construction of the two nations is due partly to the greater size and superiority of the British units, and in part to the fluctuations owing to the state of progress of the various vessels in the builders' yards, and the exclusion of German submarines, this type of craft being much more costly per ton displacement. In view of the relative extent of our cost, line, and of the interests involved overseas, the excess of expenditure by is none too large.

**THE GERMAN NAVAL
MENACE AND HOW
IT WAS MET.**

RECENTLY the British Government issued a return of the naval expenditure of the Powers, from which it is clear that the enormous expenditure Great Britain has been called upon to meet yearly for the Navy has been absolutely necessary and, as events have since amply proved, has been in no wise too heavy for the protection afforded. It is important as preliminary to any consideration of the balance-sheet of profit and loss, to reflect upon the capital account, and particularly the value and distribution of our assets. Great Britain is an insular kingdom with vast possessions throughout the world, and the defence of these involves primarily an immense navy. On the other hand, Germany is a great Continental Power, and, as Lord Lansdowne said at Liverpool recently, "we never grudged her the possession of a great army. Why should Germany have begrudged us—an insular and maritime Power—the possession of an adequate fleet to protect our own shores and secure our own commerce? We knew that she had begrudged us that fleet, and her naval preparation had been made with the deliberate intention of destroying that naval preponderance which every Englishman regarded as indispensable for this country."

The sums spent on the various navies of the world clearly indicate the immense increase in recent years in the German naval expenditure. Taking only the ten years embraced by the Government return, we find that Germany began increasing her total naval expenditure at a very rapid rate from 1907-11, while the British expenditure was actually being decreased. It was only in 1909, when the menace of Germany began to be fully realised in this country, that we accepted, vigorously and readily, the burden of heavier naval armaments. In "Engineering" there is an able article in which the figures of total naval expenditure are set out, showing at a glance the state of the case. From the British figures have been deducted such items as naval pensions, &c., which are not borne on the Navy Estimates of the principal Continental Powers, in order that the comparison may be on an accurate basis. The German menace is more pronouncedly established by the figures allotted to new construction, and it will be seen that in 1908-9 and 1909-10 the German expenditure approached within a million sterling of the British expenditure. No one can for a moment question the policy of our Government in effecting the rapid increase in our naval expenditure in the year 1910-11, increasing by 34 millions sterling as compared with 14 millions by the German Navy authorities. From this time forward it became necessary for us to look the matter squarely in the face, and to establish our superiority in material as well as personnel. No one, even if he be of another nation, looking to our immense interests involved, can for a single moment

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Chinese was found hanging to a tree this morning above Morrison Hill Road. The body was taken down and removed to the mortuary.

R. T. Salt, of H. M. S. Ribble, reports that some person stole from underneath his pillow at the Naval Canteen a silver watch and chain valued at \$24.

To-morrow being the birthday of His Majesty the King of Italy the Italian Consul General, Comm. Vidpiedoli, will be in his office to receive visitors from 11 to 12 a.m.

The temporary withdrawal of the Canadian Pacific and other Companies from the Pacific has greatly benefited the N. Y. K. some of whose ships are carrying double their usual freight.

Five dollars worth of clothing and \$10 in cash has been stolen from the Wah Fung Printing shop at 204 Des Voeux Road by the property of the Chinese accountant. He suspects an absent koi.

The Vice Consul of the Netherlands has reported the loss of certain papers and certificates from the offices of the Consulate. Papers and certificates have also been stolen from the Chief Officer's room on board the Dutch steamer Tjikambang. They were valuable.

A Chinese woman has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from wounds to the hands and head alleged to have been inflicted by her husband at Temple Street, Yuenai. The man was charged this morning and remanded for a week.

In the list of contributors to the Ministering Children's League Bazaar on the 21st October in the grounds of Government House, the name of Messrs. Moutrie & Co., who lent the piano for the theatricals, was omitted. To them Lady May (President of the League) returns her best thanks.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Capt. Laprak, formerly commander of the Pacific Mail steamer Nila, has entered the service of the Standard Oil Company, and has joined his new ship at Panama.

Sir Charles Henry Major, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Fiji and Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific, has been appointed Chief Justice of British Guiana.

Master Gunner C. W. Reynolds, Sergeant W. Raby, and E. Wilson, and Corp. W. J. Thomas, R.G.A., and Quartermaster Sergeant F. Goodwin and Staff Sergeant C. Jenner, Royal Engineers, have been awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct.

WHY IT SELLS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world to-day, because it does exactly what a cough remedy is supposed to do. It stops the cough by soothing the inflamed membrane, and it soothes the throat, and it soothes the chest, and it soothes the lungs, and it soothes the whole system. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

REPORTED BOMB OUT- RAGE AT CANTON.

TWELVE PEOPLE KILLED.

It is rumoured that last night about 6.15 a bomb explosion occurred in Chin Nam Street, Canton as a result of which twelve people were killed. The outrage took place near the residence of Loung Kang Kong, brother of the General of the Forces. It is believed that the victim intended was Loung Kang Kong but nothing definite has been ascertained. Immediately after the outrage the Police made careful investigations but so far as we know no arrests have been made. The authorities prevented telegraphic communication of the incident being sent away from the city.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN MACAO.

In the thoroughfare known as the Rua Central, Macao, a bomb explosion took place yesterday about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The incident occurred in a Chinese house and on investigation it was found that bombs were being manufactured in the place. One of the inmates was seriously injured while three other men found on the premises were taken into custody.

WUCHOW NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Wuchow, Nov. 3.

PRINCE.

News has just come to hand to the effect that a serious piracy took place a few days ago near Pak Shik beyond Nanking. It seems that one of Messrs. Banker and Co.'s motorboats, which were between Wuchow and Pak Shik, was attacked by pirates from the shore when just below the latter place. The attack was so fierce that it quickly brought the boat to a standstill when everything fell into the pirates' hands.

It is said that about 20 people were killed while others jumped into the river and were drowned.

The boat was completely looted.

We have had an unusually long spell of most oppressive weather. It has been almost as hot and sunny as in April or May. There has in consequence been a great deal of sickness among the Chinese. Large numbers have been carried off by what appears almost like cholera, though it is certainly not ordinary cholera. It is however a most virulent poison and has caused a large number of deaths.

The weather has now broken and it is to be hoped we shall soon hear no more of this disease.

A MAXIM SAVED BY ONE MAN.

German Column Put to Flight.

As gallant a deed as many that are famous in the history of the army was performed by a Highlander in the fighting near Soissons. The story was told by a Royal Engineer coming back through the woods around, and a strong force, outnumbering the little body of Highlanders by large odds, came forward at a run towards the bridge. The Highlanders opened fire at once and for a time held the enemy at bay. But the numbers of the Germans were so great that the attacking force kept constantly nearer, and under cover of a heavy fire a dense column of troops was seen advancing along the road that led to the river. Then one of the Highlanders jumped up from cover.

"The Maxim gun belonging to the little force had ceased its fire, for the whole of its crew had been killed, and the gun stood there on its tripod silent and a ring of dead bodies. The Highlander went forward under the bullet storm, seized the Maxim, swung it, tripped and all, on to his back and carried it at a run across the exposed bridge to the far side, facing the German attack. The belt of the gun was still charged, and there, absolutely alone, the soldier stood in full view of the enemy and opened a hail of bullets upon the advancing column. Under the tempest of fire the column wavered and then broke, seeking for cover to the fields on either side of the road and leaving scores of dead that the stammering Maxim had mowed down.

"Almost the moment after the Highlander laid dead beside his gun there in the open road. But he had checked the advance upon the bridge, and before the German column could form again there was the welcome sound of British words of command from the rear of the little force of Highlanders, and reinforcements came doubling up to line the river bank, such numbers that the Germans soon retired, and gave up the attempt to gain the bridge. But the Highlander, who had carried forward the Maxim gun to his post of certain death, there in the open road had thirty bullets wounds in his body when he was picked up.

TRAMWAY COMPANY SUED.

PASSENGER'S ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

The action brought by J. S. Chalmers, a surveyor in the Public Works Department, against the Hongkong Tramway Company for the recovery of damages amounting to \$1,000 for alleged wrongful arrest, was continued in the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Hazland this morning.

Plaintiff rode on a tramway car from Shaikwan to the Post Office and on showing his ticket to one of the company's inspectors on the Causeway Bay-Whitty Street section was told that it was not the proper ticket. Plaintiff contended that it was the one issued to him, and the conductor admitted that plaintiff had paid his fare. Plaintiff went to the police station with a Sikh policeman who was called by the inspector, and he alleged that he was given in custody by the inspector.

Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, represented plaintiff; and Mr. E. H. Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Stanton, of Messrs. Lockyer, Dodson and Harston, defended.

Mr. Justice Hazland, after a long examination of the witness, submitted to Mr. Jenkins that a page of instructions in a printed book issued to inspectors, authorising them to give persons in charge, was useless, because the instructions were countermanded by those given to the inspectors verbally.

Police Inspector O'Sullivan, recalled, was asked by Mr. Jenkins whether at the Central Police Station the ticket inspector told him he could do as he wished about charging plaintiff. Inspector O'Sullivan said this was not the case the ticket inspector asked him to charge plaintiff under bye-law 11 of the Tramway Company. He refused the charge and entered it in the "Refused charge-book" at the time.

Cross-examined: The procedure usually was that the facts were detailed to him and on that he drew up the indictment. The ticket inspector definitely pointed out the bye-law under which he wished the charge laid.

The Traffic Superintendent, recalled, said the printed instructions to ticket inspectors were printed while he was Home on leave. There were 140 motormen and conductors and eight inspectors who might be called upon to carry out the instructions referred to.

Mr. Jenkins: I suppose you agree with Mr. Kennedy that their duty is to throw the responsibility on the police?

Mr. Potter objected that this was only a travesty of Mr. Kennedy's evidence.

Mr. Jenkins asked his Lordship to refer to his notes of Mr. Kennedy's evidence and it was found that the statement was "they threw the responsibility on the policeman." The witness agreed with this statement, because the police had the right to accept a charge or not. He added that the Chinese traffic staff were not to read the instructions too literally.

Mr. Jenkins: I suppose you tell them that in English: "You are not to read them too literally." I tell them through an interpreter.

Did you tell Inspector Ip Cheung through an interpreter—I did not tell him.

By Mr. Potter: The word "charge" in the book of instructions meant the giving of particulars to a policeman.

Mr. Potter pointed out that the instruction book was compiled by Mr. Kennedy without legal assistance.

Mr. Potter submitted that there were two things which plaintiff must prove before he could succeed: that he was arrested by the ticket inspector; and that the inspector had authority from the company to effect such arrest. If a policeman was called and after hearing a statement of the facts proceeded to arrest the person complained of it was not false imprisonment on the part of the person who complained, though it might make him liable in an action for malicious prosecution. If this were not the law no person could safely call a policeman. If he saw another man's pocket being picked, he would call a policeman. He read a ruling in which it was held that a person who gave information upon which a policeman arrested and afterwards signed the charge sheet did not thereby incur liability. The inspector's action undoubtedly led to the arrest of plaintiff; the authorities were put in motion by reason of the ticket inspector telling the constable the facts of the case, but it had been held that this did not make the informant liable.

In the event of the Lordship being against him on every point, Mr. Potter

A FAVORITE RUB DOWN.

THE other football player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a hard game. All aches, sprains, like magic and all aches and swellings are cured in one third of the time by any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

LOSS OF S.S. "SHIRLEY."

ABANDONED ON FIRE IN MID- PACIFIC.

Only Part of Crew Picked Up.

Messrs The Bank Line Ltd., General Agents of the American and Oriental Line, have received information to the effect that the s.s. "Shirley," 4350 tons, has had to be abandoned in mid-Pacific owing to fire. The Master and part of the crew were picked up by the s.s. "Craigina," and brought to Yokohama but no further details are to hand regarding the remainder of the crew or the ultimate fate of the steamer.

The s.s. Shirley (Owner: Messrs. Houlder, Middleton and Co., London) was quite a new steamer having been built in the latter half of 1913. She was on a passage from New York to Japanese ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore with a valuable general cargo and was one of the first steamers coming to the East from New York via the Panama Canal. The latest news of her was leaving Colon for Yokohama on the 30th September.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Orders by Major Wakeman.

O. C. H. V. R.

No. 1, 2, and 3 Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 12th inst.

All Musketry Score Registers, properly made out, to be sent in by Group and Section Commanders to the Adjutant by Thursday the 12th inst.

TURPINE SHELLS.

Curious Effects.

London, October 5.

The "Times" correspondent in France states that he has received trustworthy confirmation of the deadly effects of turpentine shells, though the statement has not been officially confirmed.

It is reported that the French, on entering a chateau after a bombardment, found a number of Wurttembergers petrified, apparently as the result of being struck by turpentine shells. Some of them were at the windows taking aim, with the fingers at the triggers, while an officer was found with his mouth open, as though he had been in the act of dictating an order to his men.

submitted, the damages awarded should be quite nominal. The smallest coin current in the Colony, he submitted, would be sufficient. Assuming that plaintiff did not give up his proper ticket he was liable to be summoned at the Police Court and fined any sum up to \$100. His Lordship in order to assess damages would have to ask himself the question: was the plaintiff reasonable? He submitted that his conduct could not have been more unreasonable, and that if the court ratified his conduct by awarding substantial damages many more people would probably bring similar actions.

Mr. Jenkins said he agreed that there was no statutory power to arrest under the bye-laws but he thought he could satisfy the court that there had been express instructions given by the company to their employees to interfere with the liberty of passengers. On the face of the instructions no more shameful defence could have been put forward by defendants. They had two sets of rules, one printed, and the other verbal, and diametrically opposed to one another. Mr. Kennedy witness them away by torturing the King's English to order. He said that "detain" meant "lean over the side of the car until you see a policeman"; that "handing over to the police" meant leaving the policeman to do as he liked with the passenger; and that when he used the word "charge" it was not used literally, and did not mean charge. There was no doubt, looking at the pleadings, that until to-day the company's case was that they and their servants had power to arrest. His Lordship had been told—almost threatened—that he could not find for plaintiff without rejecting the evidence of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Course. Why should not their evidence be rejected? What jury would care anything for Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Course with their book of printed instructions in their hands and their childlike interpretation of ordinary English words? The administration of justice had nothing at all to do with the high status and standing of witnesses in the box. They all went into the box on the same footing. If the Chinese manager of a Chinese launch company had given such evidence his Lordship would probably have been so shocked by his demeanour that he would have ordered him from the box. His Lordship was not called upon to say whether he believed or disbelieved Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Course, because he could not believe having heard the evidence; that the verbal instructions varying the printed instructions had ever reached Ip Cheung, the inspector. Mr. Kennedy gloried in putting in motion by reason of the ticket inspector telling the constable the facts of the case, but it had been held that this did not make the informant liable.

In the event of the Lordship being against him on every point, Mr. Potter

denied it.

The evidence of the principal witness, Ip Cheung, the ticket inspector, was completely discredited by that of the other witnesses. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that Ip Cheung directed the arrest of plaintiff. Plaintiff and the other witnesses were torn this out, but Ip Cheung denied it.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

SPORT.

HOLIDAY CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. K.C.C.

The all day holiday fixture between the Hongkong and Kowloon Cricket Clubs arranged for yesterday on the City ground was spoilt on account of the unusual down-fall of rain which we have been experiencing this autumn. The turf at the Hongkong Club was sodden and a match could only be played at the risk of ruining the surface of the pitch. Players assembled at the Pavilion in the morning but it was obvious that a match, on the lines arranged, could not take place. Ultimately it was decided to have time at the Pavilion and to adjourn to the Kowloon Club to play an afternoon match on the next day.

The day was heavily overcast when the Hongkong eleven fielded to Kowloon at 1.50 p.m. The cold nip of the air forced the majority of the fielding team to don sweaters. The wicket was distinctly bad from the batsmen's standpoint and the ball would not travel. Claxton and Gray opened a poor innings and throughout the bowlers did practically as they desired. The whole team was dismissed for the unrepresentative total of 68 in two minutes short of an hour. The visitors showed considerable alertness in the field though this had little to do with the general dry out of the team. Stalter and Reed were both caught in the long field. Power holding on with one hand to a strong drive to the boundary, Bagall's catch which was the batsmen's standpoint and the less meritorious. Moberly followed and was completely a leg breaker by Donnelly and Reed without scoring. Vossler put the runs necessary to show 60 on the telegraph and Gray followed up with a drive for four. Another two by Weaver, and Donnelly secured his wicket. Thus the side was dismissed for an aggregate total of 68 runs.

The Hongkong Club at the outset showed very little improvement on the display of their opponents. The game was the reverse of interesting, players seemingly having no confidence to attack the bowling. Pearce opened the bowling of Reed and Moberly. Both batsmen took things very steadily, but Leigh Bennett soon received his quietus. Gray, coming in near the track of Moberly. The first wicket fell for three runs. May felled well a hard stinging drive from Pearce and the next ball the batsman was out. E. W. Moberly. Four runs only had been added since the fall of the previous wicket. Manning gave poor assistance by being caught at cover for three by Gray of Reed. The game so far had been very tedious. A change in the bowling would probably have enlivened matters. Reed was put on again after having bowled six successive maidens. Moore was inspired to "let out" and was caught at mid-off by Kay of Moberly. Reed, delivering from the top end secured a wicket. Mitchell returning to the Pavilion with two runs to his credit. At this point six wickets had fallen for the cost of only 15 runs. With the appearance of Mass and Bagall at the wickets the match improved considerably. Bagall, always a hard hitter, soon played hard with the wing at each end. He only hit two sixes and seven fours which gave the team much encouragement and annoyed the fielders. Reed and Moberly were replaced by Kay and de Home, but still the batsmen drove away steadily. Bagall being always conspicuous with tremendous drives. Mass, coming after hitting a tall high on the pitch. Bagall landed out to the boundary and 100 went up on the telegraph. Then Bagall hit up into the long field where Sultan dropped a hot catch. Gray succeeded in claiming Bagall's wicket when the latter had made the respectable total of 112 runs. The score now stood at 113 runs for six wickets. Vossler here took the ball for two overs but made no impression. Moberly secured Mass' wicket for 28 runs, when Mass was again put on and got Bailton caught by Mann without scoring. After another ten minutes the teams returned to the pavilion, the Hongkong C.C. having amassed a total of 152 runs.

The full scores and bowling analyses are appended:—

K.C.C.

A. A. Claxton, b Anderson 2
E. H. Gray, run out 8
B. S. Mann, b Bagall 5
Major Robertson, b Anderson 2
F. J. de Home, l.b.w., b Donnelly 3
F. Sutton, l Anderson 0
J. Stalker, c Pearce, b Mass 7
E. W. Reed, c Bagall, b Mass 12
W. B. Reed, c Bagall, b Mass 0
H. S. Moberly, b Donnelly 8
W. May, not out 3
Extras 8
Total 68

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bagall 6 ... 0 ... 2 ... 1
Anderson 7 ... 1 ... 2 ... 1
Donnelly 0.3 ... 15 ... 3
Mass 3 ... 15 ... 2

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

T. E. Pearce, l.b.w. b Moberly 1
B. S. Leigh Bennett, c Gray b Moberly 1
J. W. Manning, c Gray b Reed 3
S. S. Moore, c Gray b Moberly 3
E. R. Mitchell, b Reed 2
M. M. Mass, b Moberly 28
H. G. Bagall, b Gray 112
R. N. Anderson, c Claxton b Reed 17
R. Kennedy, b Moberly 12
D. E. Donnelly not out 7
N. L. Bailton, c Mann b Reed 9
Extras 9
Total 152

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Moberly 17 ... 0 ... 49 ... 5
Reed 17 ... 0 ... 20 ... 4
Kay 3 ... 0 ... 25 ... 0
de Home 4 ... 0 ... 22 ... 0
Gray 3 ... 0 ... 10 ... 1
Vossler 2 ... 0 ... 17 ... 0

"THE BLUE BIRD."

In addition to the second performance to-night and the third on Saturday 14th, it has been decided to have a Matinee on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 4 p.m., which children will be admitted half-price and grown-ups at the usual theatre prices. Booking for the same has now commenced. Special reduced rates can be arranged for large parties by applying early at Messrs. Moutrie and Co.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

TSINGTAU TRANSFERRED.

BANQUET AT THE GUILDHALL.

IMPORTANT TOASTS.

LATEST NEWS FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

TSINGTAU TRANSFERRED.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 7 p.m.

The terms of the surrender of Tsingtau have been signed and the City has been transferred.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

Great Military Pageant.

LONDON, 9, Nov. 3.15 p.m.

The Lord Mayor's Show was a great Military Pageant and was London's first opportunity of welcoming the soldiers and sailors.

They rapturously welcomed the Canadian, Newfoundlanders and New Zealanders, and cheered the London Scottish till they were hoarse and also the marines who fought at Antwerp.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

Important Toasts.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 8.25 p.m.

The Guildhall Banquet to-night, like to-day's pageant with the Dominion troops, assumed an essentially military aspect.

There was a brilliant gathering of representatives of our Allies, who were especially toasted. Besides honoured guests of France, Russia, Japan, Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro, and the Ambassadors of neutral Powers, there was the usual splendid gathering of Cabinet Ministers, ex-Cabinet Ministers and representatives of every section of the community.

At the Guildhall Banquet, Lord Kitchener, responding to the toast of the Army, said that the soldiers in the field would deeply appreciate the toast. Every officer returning from the front had said that the men are doing splendidly. His Lordship referred to the good work of the London Scottish and the Indians and paid a very warm tribute to our gallant Allies, especially expressing his admiration for General Joffre and the Grand Duke Nicholas. Lord Kitchener affirmed that the "Empire is now fighting for its existence. I want every citizen to understand this cardinal fact, as it is only from a clear conception of the vast issue at stake that can come this great national and moral impulse without which Governments, War Ministers and even Armies and Navies can do little. We have enormous advantages in our resources of men and material and in our wonderful spirit, which never understood the meaning of defeat. All these are great assets. These must be used judiciously and effectively. I have no complaints whatever to make about the response to my appeals for men or to the progress of the military training, but I want more men still—more men till the enemy is crushed. Our losses in the trenches have been severe, but they will act as an incentive to British manhood."

Lord Kitchener paid a heartfelt eulogy to the British Army and to Sir John French and his Generals, all of whom had displayed military qualities of the highest order. The same level of courage and efficiency had been maintained throughout all ranks. The enemy must also reckon with the forces of our great Dominions, the vanguard of which we had already welcomed in very fine bodies of men. Besides those were training in Great Britain over a million and a quarter of men eagerly awaiting the call to take their place in the field and sustain the credit of the Army, which never stood higher than it does today.

The French Ambassador, responding for the Allies, emphasised that when history sought the responsibility for so much blood-shed, for those burnings, those methodical massacres, the responsibility would not rest with the Allies. The barbarism had been raised by a dogma taught by professors, reinforced by science and was new to all times. The Allies believed in eternal justice and awaited those decrees with unshakable confidence.

THE ENEMY ADOPT THE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 6 p.m.

A Paris communique states:

The Germans renewed the offensive against Dixmude and south-east of Ypres. The attacks were everywhere repulsed, and we made progress at the end of the day on the entire front from Dixmude to the Lys.

Nevertheless the advance is slow owing to the offensive which the enemy is now assuming and to the enemy's effective organised defences.

ENEMY SUFFERS A DISTINCT DEFEAT.

Another communique states:

The fog rendered operations difficult especially between the Lys and the Meuse.

Our progress in the centre has been maintained and there have been small engagements in the Argonne and Verdun regions.

There is nothing to report in Lorraine.

The enemy made fresh attacks against Col de Sainte Marie and suffered a distinct defeat.

LATEST FRENCH TELEGRAMS.

Havas—Paris, Nov. 7, 4.50 p.m.

German offensive failed everywhere. Comparative calm (all) on Yser above Dixmude. We repulsed attacks Dixmude and around. Bishchoff. Took again offensive in conjunction with British troops South-east Ypres, checking violent attack. We advanced around Verdun and in Argonne. We took yesterday on the whole front, a great number prisoners.

M. Millerand (French Minister of War) went yesterday to the front at Châlons to Marne and Verdun.

Tokyo: Tsingtau surrendered 7 a.m. German Japanese losses rather important.

French Government's telegram (through Peking—9th Nov. 8.40 a.m.)

Comparative full on the 6th on the Yser. We repulsed German attacks in region Dixmude. Allies took again offensive South-east Ypres and repulsed enemy's attacks. French troops advanced regions Vally Verdun. German attacks on French right wing repulsed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Havas—Paris, Nov. 8, 4.40 a.m.

We took offensive between North Sea and Lys. Repeated enemy's attacks between Labasse Arras. We advanced around Soissons.

Intense fog all day in North Champagne and Lorraine compelled our artillery activities to less activity.

Detachment Indian troops with British sailors, occupied Pao (mouth Chottel, Arab in Persian Gulf.)

After resistance one hour, Anglo-Japanese troops entered Taingtau.

From French Foreign office via Peking, Nov. 9 3.20 p.m.

On the 7th, fights were not so violent between North Sea and Lys. Several German attacks region Dixmude and North-east Ypres, were repulsed. Allies taking offensive on nearly whole front advanced especially North. Meuse, around Soissons and region Vally. They consolidated their progress on right bank Aisne and repulsed German attack on Craonne.

French troops organised points d'appui recently captured by them.

Situation excellent in Algeria and Morocco.

ENEMY REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

From French Government via Peking, 10th November, 10.50 a.m.

On the 6th, German offensive region Ypres to Dixmude, was repulsed everywhere. Allies advanced between Dixmude and Lys, North East of Soissons and East of Vally. In Woivre, we recaptured trenches in forest Aprement. German attack against heights of Pass St. Marie was a marked defeat for them.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Allies Still Advancing.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 2.20 a.m.

A Paris communique published at 11 o'clock in the evening says:—The enemy in the north appear to have concentrated their activity in the region of Ypres, without result; we are holding our own everywhere. On the Aisne, north-east of Soissons, we reached the plateau of Vregny, where we had not previously set foot.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Congratulations From Lord Kitchener And Sir John French.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 6.40 a.m.

A message from Petrograd says that the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, has received a telegram from Lord Kitchener congratulating him on the brilliant termination of the second stage of the Russian operations. Lord Kitchener asked the Grand Duke to convey to the Russian Army a message from Field-Marshal Sir John French, the British Army, and himself, expressing their admiration of the value of the Russian Army.

The British War Secretary added: "We are convinced that the joint efforts of the Allies will result in the final crushing defeat of the enemy."

THE "GEIER" AT HONOLULU.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 4.55 a.m.

A telegram from Washington says that the German cruiser Geier has entered Honolulu, also a steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd alleged to be the Geier's tender.

[The Geier was reported some time ago to have entered Honolulu. She has now probably been interned.—Ed.]

CAUCASIAN PORT BOMBARDED.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 6.40 a.m.

A telegram from Petrograd states that a cruiser of the Breslau type bombarded Poti, in the Caucasus. Russian troops drove off the cruiser with ship and rifle fire.

NO TROUBLE IN NORTH AFRICA.

Information circulated by the French Foreign Office states that the situation in Algeria and Morocco is very satisfactory.

THE BANGKOK AND BORNEO TRADE ROUTES.

AN IMPORT SHIPPING ARRANGEMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SINGAPORE, Nov. 9, 1.20 p.m.

Messrs. Holt and Co., of Liverpool, have completed arrangements with the Straits Steamship Co., by which the former will associate with the latter.

One result of this arrangement will be an important building programme which will enable the putting of first class steamers on the Bangkok-Borneo trade routes.

WAR NEWS.

While riding a motor-cycle during the early hours at Little Crosby, near Liverpool, last month, a young man was shot dead by a stray bullet at an important road junction. The cyclist, who was a territorial despatch rider, but was not in uniform, was challenged four times, but probably, owing to the noise of his engine, he did not hear the challenges.

Germany's weak point is, according to a New York dispatch to the "Daily Telegraph," her insufficient supply of gasoline. A failure to make up the exhausted stock may result in the termination of the war at a much earlier date than is generally anticipated. This condition, it is said, has had a good deal to do in promoting the optimism expressed by New York bankers in the past few days.

Owing to the severity of the German authorities toward the prisoners and wounded of the Allies at Verdun recently, the Red Cross women on duty at the station have declared that they will neither give food nor assistance to German wounded unless a different attitude is adopted.

It is reported that Herr Karl Dietz, well known as the secretary of the Berlin Olympic Games, has been wounded in France. He was struck by a bullet in the left breast.

THE ENGAGEMENT OFF THE DUTCH COAST.

Further details are given in the "Bangkok Times" of the naval engagement off the Dutch coast in which four German destroyers were sunk on October 17th. The information states that the Cruiser "Lance," "Lenc," "Lagion," and "Loyal" were engaged in the action. The British loss in the destroyer action was one officer and four men wounded. The damage to a British destroyer was slight. Thirty-one survivors were made prisoners. The Cruiser "Undaunted" was commanded by Captain Fox, who was formerly in command of the "Amphion."

REVENUE OFFICER ASSAULTED.

Before Mr. Melbourne at the Magistracy this morning a Chinese chief tallyman on board the Blue Funnel steamer Agapenor, was charged with assaulting a Chinese revenue officer.

Complainant said that a party of revenue officers and a European officer were on board the boat. He was told to wait at the entrance and after standing there for 20 minutes defendant came up and slapped him across the face.

Revenue Officer Wilden said that defendant, who spoke excellent English, objected to having his cabin searched, saying he was not going to have his cabin searched by Hongkong Chinese. He called on the officer, if he was a sport and a gentleman, to trot out two of his best men and he (defendant) would show him how he could kill them. He used filthy language.

Defendant said the complainant was not in uniform and when he asked him who he was the complainant struck him saying "I'll strike you; then you'll know who I am."

Another revenue officer exhibited a black eye for which he alleged the defendant was responsible.

Revenue Officer Wilden said he saw the defendant in his room and when asked what was the trouble said he objected to his cabin being searched by a God d— Hongkong Chinese. Defendant was spoiling for a fight. At the Office of Imports and Exports he apologised and asked to be let off.

Defendant said he reported to Inspector Wilden that he had been assaulted, which the Officer denied.

Defendant here ejaculated: You are not an honest man. Before the Magistracy you should speak the truth.

The Chinese officers, defendant alleged, kicked him, struck him and hit him with hammers and wood.

The Magistracy fined him \$10 and bound him over for six months.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

LIKIN DUTIES.

PEKING, Nov. 9.

The Financial Department has asked for a detailed report of the amounts received in the various provinces from the import and export duties. The figures are wanted with a view to abolishing the likin duties.

CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

The President has issued a notice to the effect that although Taingtau has fallen to the Allies the neutrality of China will still be strictly adhered to pending further developments.

REVOLUTION BANK NOTES.

The Government has appointed a manager to the China Bank in Szechuen to redeem the revolution bank notes.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF CHINESE BONDS.

The Financial Department proposes to issue \$5 and \$1 national bonds redeemable in three years.

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

The following results were received too late for insertion in our yesterday's issue:—

ROYAL NAVY CUP.

Mr. E. S. Hine's Kimberley (Hill) 1
Mr. J. L. Ezra's Thimatum (Owner) 2
Mr. Hongkew's Winston (Dalglish) 3
Distance: 1 1/2 m. Time, 1m. 38.2-secs.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

Mr. H. Morris' Wakefield (Stewart) 1
Mr. Tang's Staysail (Johnstone) 2
Mr. E. Kadoorie's Gipsy (Chief) (Moller) 3
Distance: 1 1/2 m. Time, 2m. 20.2-secs.

ARTIST CUP.

Mr. Mohawk's Futurist (G. Morris) 1
Mr. E. Kadoorie's Fijian (Chief) (Moller) 2
Mr. G. H. Thompson's Paladin (Barkill) 3
Distance: 1 1/2 m. Time, 2m. 43.2-secs.

WYNDHROP STAKES.

Mr. Evelyn's Sir Mordred (Vida) 1
Mr. Lamerton's Mamuluke (Howe) 2
Mr. Ezra's Jupiter (Ezra) 3
Distance: 1 1/2 m. Time, 3m. 38.3-secs.

Today's Results.

The results of to-day's racing up to time of going to press are:—

THE NORMAN CUP.

Mr. Henry Morris' Castlefield (Stewart) 1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Woodlark (Hill) 2
Sir Paul's Aldrych (Barkill) 3
Three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1m. 31.1-secs.

THE CHINA CUP.

Mr. Lamerton's Mamuluke (Howe) 1
Mr. Henry Morris' Wakefield (Stewart) 2
Mr. R. Macgregor's Ye Conjuror (Heard) 3
One mile. Time, 2m. 9.3-secs.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES.

Mr. W. S. Jackson's Suffolk (Barkill) 1
Mr. Henry Morris' Cornfield (Stewart) 2
Mr. John Peel's Lockridge (Johnstone) 3
One mile and a half. Time, 3m. 21.2-secs.

THE WACODA CUP.

Mr. Hongkew's Winston (Dalglish) 1
Mr. E. S. Hine's Kimberley (Hill) 2
Mr. Ellett's Chance (Vida) 3
One mile. Time, 2m. 13.4-secs.

THE LALA MIAH STAKES.

Mr. Oswald's Bartonhill (Johnstone) 1
Mr. Evelyn's Sir Pelicans (Vida) 2
Mr. Penny's Perseverance (J. K. Brand) 3
Two miles. Time, 4m. 26.2-secs.

THE HANCOCK PLATE.

The B. P. Kong's The Giddy Bird (J. K. Brand) 1
Mr. J. J. Ezra's Sherwood (Ezra) 2
Mr. Evelyn's Sir Mordred (Vida) 3
One mile and a quarter. Time, 2m. 43.4-secs.

THE GERMAN WAR LOANS.

Amsterdam, Sept. 19.

A telegram from Berlin says his official announcement that the war loans have met with splendid success.

The extent of the underwriting is not yet fully known, but up to the present, it is declared, 2,500,000,000 marks (\$125,000,000) of the Imperial loan and more than a thousand million marks (\$50,000,000) of the Exchequer bonds have been subscribed.

Naturally enough the result of the war loans is officially pronounced a "splendid success," but it would appear that it has scarcely fulfilled the Government's expectations. The total amount so far reported to have been subscribed is \$175,000,000, or \$75,000,000 less than the sum which the Government was authorized to borrow by the Reichstag after the outbreak of war.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT, 10th NOVEMBER

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In 3 parts. 3000 feet long.

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COLD SEASONS STOCKS
NEWLY ARRIVED BLANKETS.

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Price \$8.75 a pair.

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per single per double

beds, beds,

\$12.00 a pair \$13.50

\$14.00 .. \$22.50

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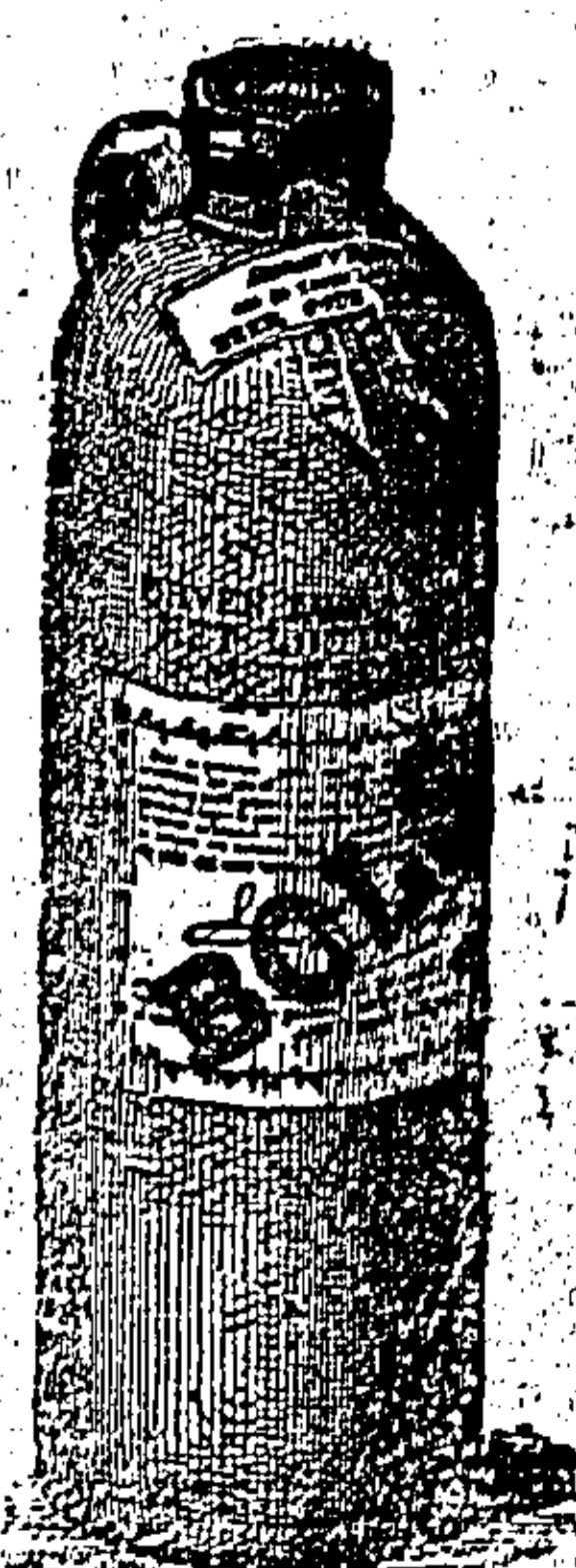
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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	100'	20'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	700'	100'	20'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	700'	100'	20'	10'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	700'	100'	20'	10'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	700'	100'	20'	10'
TAI-KOEN-TSUI				
Consolidation Dock	465'	85'	20'	10'
ABERDEEN				
Hopson Dock	420'	85'	20'	10'
Lambert Dock	420'	85'	20'	10'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,
1407 R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Time Table - From 1st. October 1914.

O U T					I N				
Kowloon	6.50	7.42	9.40	11.25	2.00	3.00	5.15	7.30	
Hong Kow	6.54		9.44	11.29	2.04				
Yau Ma Tei	6.50		9.50	11.30	2.00		5.22	7.37	
Sha Tin	7.10		10.02	11.43	2.23		5.33		
Tai Po	7.23		10.27	12.02	2.33		5.46	8.01	
Tai Po Market	7.27		10.27	12.08	2.37		5.50		
Fan Ling	7.36		10.37	12.19	2.46		5.58	8.14	
Shing Shui	7.30		10.40	12.22	2.50		6.01	8.13	
Shama Chau	7.44		8.20	10.45	12.40	2.54	3.45	6.06	8.24
Canton			11.20				6.33		
*Will stop at Shing Shui on notice being given to the guard at Kowloon.									
Golfers' Train. Sundays & Public Holidays.									
Kowloon	8.45 a.m.		Tai Po	9.15		Shing Shui	9.30		
Sha Tau Kok Branch.									
O U T									
Fan Ling	Dep. 6.05		8.20				3.30		
Sha Tau Kok	Arr. 7.00		9.15		1.25		4.15		
Sha Tau Kok Branch.									
I N									
Sha Tau Kok	Dep.	7.10		9.25		1.45	5.15		
Fan Ling	Arr.	8.10		10.25		2.45	6.15		